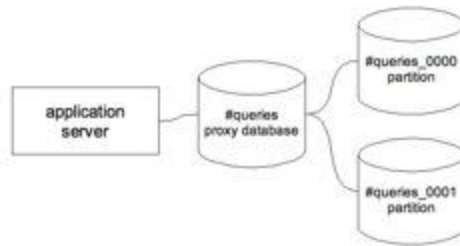


PostgreSQL 数据库集群和 PL/Proxy 配置安装指南

PL/Proxy 和 PostgreSQL 集群的结构关系可以用下图清楚地表示, 对 PL/Proxy 和 PostgreSQL 集群还不了解的朋友可以看 [Skype Plans for PostgreSQL to Scale to 1 Billion Users](#) 这篇文章。



以下操作是在三台不同机器上执行的情况, 其中 plproxy 节点的机器名是 PLPROXY, 数据库节点的机器名分别是 database1 和 database2。机器硬件配置如下, 同时需要 Linux-4.2、postgresql-8.3.4 和 plproxy-2.0.4, pgbouncer 的安装过程略去。

plproxy 节点和数据库节点机器配置及环境

plproxy 节点:

hostname: plproxy

IP address: 192.168.1.193

OS: openSuSE Enterprise Linux 11

CPU: Intel(R) Pentium(R) Dual E2180 @ 2.00GHz

MemTotal: 512M

node1 节点:

hostname: database1

IP address: 192.168.1.172

OS: openSuSE Enterprise Linux 11

CPU: Intel(R) Pentium(R) Dual E2180 @ 2.00GHz

MemTotal: 256M

node2 节点:

hostname: database2

IP address: 192.168.1.175

OS: openSuSE Enterprise Linux 11

CPU: Intel(R) Pentium(R) Dual E2180 @ 2.00GHz

MemTotal: 256M

1. 在 plproxy,database1,database2 上安装 postgresql-8.3.4, 并创建 URTCluster 数据库

```
## Compile and install
```

```
#gunzip postgresql-8.3.4.tar.gz
```

```
tar xf postgresql-8.3.4.tar
```

```
#cd postgresql-8.3.4
```

```
#./configure --prefix=/home/y/pgsql --with-perl    //y"是用户家目录
```

```
#gmake
```

```
#gmake check
```

```
#sudo gmake install
```

```
## Add Linux System User
```

```
#sudo /usr/sbin/useradd -m postgres //建立 postgres 用户
```

```
#passwd postgres //设置 postgres 用户密码
```

```
##Create Database
```

```
sudo mkdir /home/y/pgsql/dbdata //建立数据库文件夹，"y"是用户家目录
```

```
sudo chown postgres /home/y/pgsql/dbdata ///home/y/pgsql/dbdata 文件夹所有者修改为  
postgres，"y"是用户家目录
```

```
## Init database and Start service
```

```
fixing permissions on existing directory /home/database2/pgsql/dbdata ... ok  
creating subdirectories ... ok  
selecting default max_connections ... 100  
selecting default shared_buffers/max_fsm_pages ... 32MB/204800  
creating configuration files ... ok  
creating template1 database in /home/database2/pgsql/dbdata/base/1 ... ok  
initializing pg_authid ... ok  
initializing dependencies ... ok  
creating system views ... ok  
loading system objects' descriptions ... ok  
creating conversions ... ok  
creating dictionaries ... ok  
setting privileges on built-in objects ... ok  
creating information schema ... ok  
vacuuming database template1 ... ok  
copying template1 to template0 ... ok  
copying template1 to postgres ... ok  
  
WARNING: enabling "trust" authentication for local connections  
You can change this by editing pg_hba.conf or using the -A option the  
next time you run initdb.  
  
Success. You can now start the database server using:  
  
    /home/database2/pgsql/bin/postgres -D /home/database2/pgsql/dbdata  
or  
    /home/database2/pgsql/bin/pg_ctl -D /home/database2/pgsql/dbdata -l logfile start  
postgres@database2:~>
```

```
sudo -u postgres /home/y/pgsql/bin/initdb -D /home/y/pgsql/dbdata //初始化数据库，"y"是用户家  
目录
```

```
postgres@database2:~> /home/database2/pgsql/bin/pg_ctl start -D /home/database2/pgsql/dbdata/ -m  
fast &  
[1] 21657  
postgres@database2:~> server starting  
LOG:  database system was shut down at 2008-11-06 17:12:11 CST  
LOG:  autovacuum launcher started  
LOG:  database system is ready to accept connections  
  
[1]+  Done /home/database2/pgsql/bin/pg_ctl start -D /home/database2/pgsql/db  
data/ -m fast  
postgres@database2:~>
```

```
sudo -u postgres /home/y/pgsql/bin/pg_ctl start -D /home/y/pgsql/dbdata -m fast & //启动 postgresql  
数据库，"y"是用户家目录
```

Create DB and Use Local Connection

```
postgres@database2:~$ /home/database2/pgsql/bin/createdb URTCluster
postgres@database2:~$ /home/database2/pgsql/bin/psql -d URTCluster
Welcome to psql 8.3.4, the PostgreSQL interactive terminal.

Type: \copyright for distribution terms
      \h for help with SQL commands
      \? for help with psql commands
      \g or terminate with semicolon to execute query
      \q to quit

URTCluster=#
```

`sudo -u postgres /home/y/pgsql/bin/createdb URTCluster` //建立 URTCluster 数据库“y”是用户家目录

##检查数据库是否已经创建

`sudo -u postgres /home/y/pgsql/bin/psql -d URTCluster` //“y”是用户家目录
#database1,database2 必须允许 plproxy 访问

#编辑 postgresql.conf,打开 tcp 连接端口

`sudo vim /home/y/pgsql/dbdata/postgresql.conf`
`listen_addresses = '*'` //监听所有地址
`port = 5432` //设置 postgresql 端口为 5432

```
# - Connection Settings -

listen_addresses = '*'
#listen_addresses = 'localhost'          # what IP address(es) to listen on;
                                          # comma-separated list of addresses;
                                          # defaults to 'localhost', '*' = all
                                          # (change requires restart)

port = 5432
#port = 5432                             # (change requires restart)
max_connections = 100                    # (change requires restart)
# Note: Increasing max_connections costs ~400 bytes of shared memory per
# connection slot, plus lock space (see max_locks_per_transaction). You might
# also need to raise shared_buffers to support more connections.
#superuser_reserved_connections = 3      # (change requires restart)
#unix_socket_directory = ''              # (change requires restart)
#unix_socket_group = ''                  # (change requires restart)
#unix_socket_permissions = 0777         # begin with 0 to use octal notation
                                          # (change requires restart)
#bonjour_name = ''                      # defaults to the computer name
                                          # (change requires restart)
```

#添加 postgres 用户的认证

`#sudo vim /home/y/pgsql/dbdata/pg_hba.conf`
host URTCluster postgres 192.168.1.0/24 trust

```
# TYPE DATABASE USER CIDR-ADDRESS METHOD

# "local" is for Unix domain socket connections only
local all all trust
# IPv4 local connections:
host all all 127.0.0.1/32 trust
host URTCluster postgres 192.168.1.0/24 trust
# IPv6 local connections:
```

重起服务器

```
#sudo -u postgres /home/y/pgsql/bin/pg_ctl -D /home/y/pgsql/dbdata stop
```

```
#sudo -u postgres /home/y/pgsql/bin/pg_ctl start -D /home/y/pgsql/dbdata -m fast & //“y”是用户家目录
```

```
#sudo -u postgres /home/y/pgsql/bin/pg_ctl -D /home/y/pgsql/dbdata reload
```

```
postgres@database2:~$ /home/database2/pgsql/bin/pg_ctl -D /home/database2/pgsql/dbdata stop
waiting for server to shut down...LOG: received smart shutdown request
LOG: autovacuum launcher shutting down
LOG: shutting down
LOG: database system is shut down
done
server stopped
postgres@database2:~$ /home/database2/pgsql/bin/pg_ctl start -D /home/database2/pgsql/dbdata -m
fast &
[1] 21721
postgres@database2:~$ server starting
LOG: could not create IPv6 socket: Address family not supported by protocol
LOG: database system was shut down at 2008-11-06 17:24:55 CST
LOG: autovacuum launcher started
LOG: database system is ready to accept connections

[1]+  Done                  /home/database2/pgsql/bin/pg_ctl start -D /home/database2/pgsql/db
data -m fast
postgres@database2:~$ /home/database2/pgsql/bin/pg_ctl -D /home/database2/pgsql/dbdata reload
LOG: received SIGHUP, reloading configuration files
server signaled
postgres@database2:~$ _
```

#vi /etc/ld.so.conf 编辑/etc/ld.so.conf 文件, 添加/home/y/pgsql/lib, 把 postgresql 的 lib 进行加载

```
/home/eezhong/pgsql/lib
/usr/X11R6/lib/Xaw3d
/usr/X11R6/lib
/usr/lib/Xaw3d
/usr/i386-suse-linux/lib
/usr/local/lib
/opt/kde3/lib
include /etc/ld.so.conf.d/*.conf
```

#ldconfig //重新加载系统 lib 路径

2. 在 plproxy 上安装 plproxy-2.0.4 (安装 plproxy 必须使用 root 用户, 否则不能正常安装)

#检查\$PATH 变量里是否有/home/y/pgsql/bin 目录, 如果没有, 修改你的.bash_profile 文件, 添加 /home/y/pgsql/bin 到 path 里。(root 用户: /etc/profile; 普通用户: ~/.profile; postgres 用户: .bash_profile) 在文件底部添加:

```
PATH=$PATH:/home/y/pgsql/bin
```

```
echo PATH
```

```
#source /usr/lib/postgres/.bash_profile
```

```
#source /etc/profile
```

```
#source /home/y/.profile
```

```
echo $PATH
```

```
#gunzip plproxy-2.0.4.tar.gz
```

```
#tar xf plproxy-2.0.4.tar
```

```
#cd plproxy-2.0.4
```

```
#gmake
```

```
#sudo gmake install
```


plproxy 安装错误检查步骤

- 1、检查 `/home/y/pgsql/share/contrib/plproxy.sql` 文件是否存在；
- 2、查看 `root`、`postgres`、“y”用户 `$PATH` 变量是否有 `/home/y/pgsql/bin` 目录，如果没有，修改你的 `.bash_profile` 文件底部添加 `$PATH` 变量 `/home/y/pgsql/bin` 目录；
- 3、删除 `plproxy` 解压缩代码重新安装；
- 4、编译的时候用户是否有权限安装，`plproxy` 默认只能由 `root` 用户编译安装；

#创建 plproxy

```
#sudo -u postgres /home/y/pgsql/bin/psql -f /home/y/pgsql/share/contrib/plproxy.sql URTCluster
```

倒入 `plproxy.sql` 文件错误检查步骤：

- 1、检查 `plproxy` 是否安装成功；
- 2、当前用户是是为 `postgres` 用户（`#whoami`）；
- 3、查看系统是否对 `postgresql` 的 `lib` 路径进行加载（`#cat /etc/ld.so.conf`）；
- 4、`postgresql` 服务是否正常启动，查看进程（`#ps -eaf | grep postgres`）；
- 5、查看建立和初始化数据库是否有错误；
- 6、查看 `URTCluster` 数据库是否成功建立（`#sudo -u postgres /home/y/pgsql/bin/psql -d URTCluster URTCluster=#`）；
- 7、查看硬盘是否有空间（`#df`）

3. 在 `plproxy`,`database1`,`database2` 上安装 `plpgsql`

```
#sudo -u postgres /home/y/pgsql/bin/createlang plpgsql URTCluster
```

```
postgres@suselinux:~> /home/eezhong/pgsql/bin/createlang plpgsql URTCluster
postgres@suselinux:~>
```

4. 在 `plproxy` 上创建 `schema`

```
#sudo -u postgres /home/y/pgsql/bin/psql -d URTCluster
```

```
URTCluster=# create schema plproxy;
```

5. 在 `plproxy` 上初始化设置

#`plproxy` 的配置是通过三个函数（过程）实现的，这三个函数的标准模版如下：

#这个函数是让 `plproxy` 可以找到对应的集群

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION plproxy.get_cluster_partitions(cluster_name text)
```

//`get_cluster_partitions` 是函数名称

```
RETURNS SETOF text AS $$          //SETOF 是返回多条记录，text 使数据类型
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
IF cluster_name = 'eezhong' THEN    //cluster_name 是群集的名字
```

```
RETURN NEXT 'dbname=URTCluster host=192.168.1.172';    //数据库节点的数据库名和 IP 地址
```

```
RETURN NEXT 'dbname=URTCluster host=192.168.1.175';    //数据库节点的数据库名和 IP 地址
```

```
RETURN;
```

```
END IF;
```

```
RAISE EXCEPTION 'Unknown cluster';    //如果群集名不存在，抛出异常，这个是在数据库内部处理的，最终会写入日志中。'Unknown cluster'是报错信息
```

```
END;
```

```
$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
```

#这个函数是 plproxy 用于判断是否给前端返回已经 cache 过的结果用的

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION plproxy.get_cluster_version(cluster_name text)
```

```
// get_cluster_version 是函数名称
```

```
RETURNS int4 AS $$
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
IF cluster_name = 'eezhong' THEN
```

```
RETURN 1;
```

```
END IF;
```

```
RAISE EXCEPTION 'Unknown cluster';
```

```
END;
```

```
$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
```

#这个函数是获取不同的集群的配置

```
create or replace function plproxy.get_cluster_config(cluster_name text, out key text, out val text)
```

// get_cluster_config 是函数名称; text 表示变量类型, out 表示是一个输出参数; out key text 表示声明一个输出参数, 变量名为 key, 类型 text; out val text 同上

```
returns setof record as $$
```

```
begin
```

```
key := 'statement_timeout';      //就是给 key 变量赋值, 赋的值为'statement_timeout'
```

```
val := 60;      //就是给 key 变量赋值, 赋的值为 60
```

```
return next;
```

```
return;
```

```
end;
```

```
$$ language plpgsql;
```

#把这三个函数放在一个 URTClusterInit.sql 文件里, 并执行

```
#sudo -u postgres /home/y/pgsql/bin/psql -f URTClusterInit.sql -d URTCluster -h 192.168.1.193
```

```
postgres@suselinux:~$ /home/eezhong/pgsql/bin/psql -f /home/eezhong/pgsql/URTClusterInit.sql -d
URTCluster -h 192.168.1.193
CREATE FUNCTION
CREATE FUNCTION
CREATE FUNCTION
postgres@suselinux:~$ _
```

6. 在 database1, database2 节点上设置 (两个节点信息必须一致)

#给每个数据库节点都创建一张表 users

```
CREATE TABLE china (
```

```
username text,
```

```
email text
```

```
);
```

#给每个数据库节点都创建一个插入函数

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION insert_user(i_username text, i_emailaddress text)
```

```
RETURNS integer AS $$      //函数的返回值是 integer 类型
```

```
INSERT INTO china (username, email) VALUES ($1,$2);
```

```
SELECT 1;
```

```
$$ LANGUAGE SQL;
```

```
--create tables users
CREATE TABLE china(
username text,
email text
);
--create insert function
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION insert_user(i_username text,i_email text)
RETURNS integer AS $$
INSERT INTO china(username,email) VALUES ($1,$2);
SELECT 1;
$$ LANGUAGE SQL;
```

#把函数保存在 URTClusterNodesInit_1.sql 文件里，并执行

sudo -u postgres /home/y/pgsql/bin/psql -f URTClusterNodesInit_1.sql -h 192.168.1.172 -d URTCluster

sudo -u postgres /home/y/pgsql/bin/psql -f URTClusterNodesInit_1.sql -h 192.168.1.175 -d URTCluster

```
postgres@database1:~$ /home/database1/pgsql/bin/psql -f /home/database1/pgsql/URTClusterNodesInit_1.
sql -h 192.168.1.172 -d URTCluster
CREATE TABLE
CREATE FUNCTION
postgres@database1:~$
```

```
postgres@database2:~$ /home/database2/pgsql/bin/psql -f /home/database2/pgsql/URTClusterNodesInit_1.
sql -h 192.168.1.175 -d URTCluster
CREATE TABLE
CREATE FUNCTION
postgres@database2:~$
```

7. 在 plproxy 节点上设置

#在 plproxy 节点上创建一个同名的插入函数，用于进行集群检索

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION insert_user(i_username text, i_emailaddress text)
```

```
RETURNS integer AS $$      //函数的返回值是 integer 类型
```

```
CLUSTER 'eezhong';
```

```
RUN ON hashtext(i_username);
```

```
$$ LANGUAGE plproxy;
```

#在 plproxy 节点上创建一个查询函数，用于进行集群检索

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_user_email(i_username text)
```

```
RETURNS text AS $$      ///函数的返回值是 text 类型
```

```
CLUSTER 'eezhong';      //集群的名字
```

```
RUN ON hashtext(i_username);
```

```
SELECT email FROM users WHERE username = i_username;
```

```
$$ LANGUAGE plproxy;
```

```
--cluster
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION insert_user(i_username text,i_emailaddress text)
RETURNS integer AS $$
CLUSTER 'eezhong';
RUN ON hashtext(i_username);
$$ LANGUAGE plproxy;

--cluster
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_user_email(i_username text)
RETURNS text AS $$
CLUSTER 'eezhong';
RUN ON hashtext(i_username);
SELECT email FROM china WHERE username = i_username;
$$ LANGUAGE plproxy;
```

#把函数保存在 URTClusterProxyExec.sql 文件里，并执行

```
sudo -u postgres /home/y/pgsql/bin/psql -f URTClusterProxyExec_1.sql -h 10.0.0.1 -d URTCluster
```

```
postgres@suselinux:~> /home/eezhong/pgsql/bin/psql -f /home/eezhong/pgsql/URTClusterProxyExec_1.sql -h 192.168.1.193 -d URTCluster
CREATE FUNCTION
CREATE FUNCTION
postgres@suselinux:~>
```

8. 在 plproxy 上测试结果

```
sudo -u postgres /home/y/pgsql/bin/psql -d URTCluster
```

```
SELECT insert_user('Sven','sven@somewhere.com');
```

#被保存到 database2, 可以用 select hashtext('Sven') & 1 验证, 被 hash 到 partition 1

```
SELECT insert_user('Marko','marko@somewhere.com');
```

#被保存到 DATABASE2, 可以用 select hashtext('Marko') & 1 验证, 被 hash 到 partition 1

```
SELECT insert_user('Steve','steve@somewhere.cm');
```

#被保存到 database1, 可以用 select hashtext('Steve') & 1 验证, 被 hash 到 partition 0

```
SELECT get_user_email('Sven');
```

```
SELECT get_user_email('Marko');
```

```
SELECT get_user_email('Steve');
```